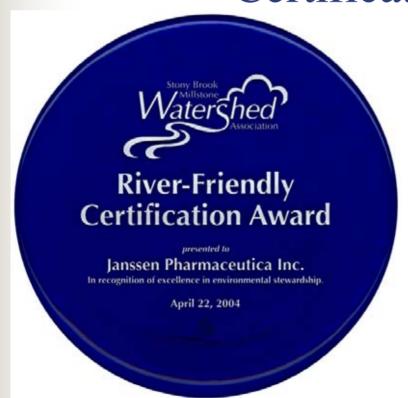
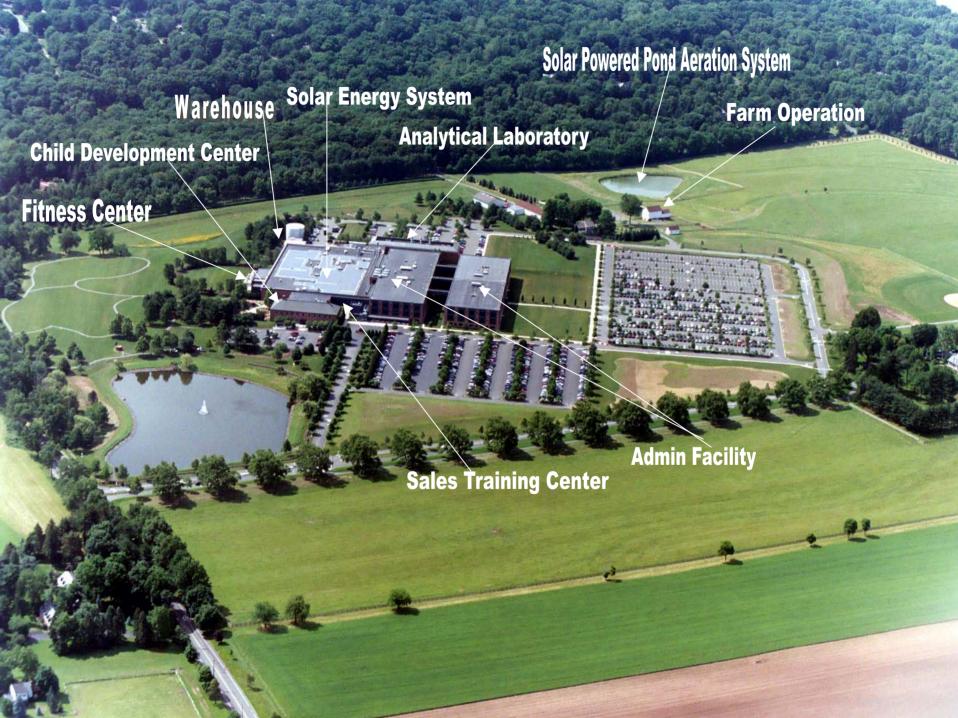
## Janssen Pharmaceutica & the Stony Brook-Millstone Watershed Association Partnership in the River Friendly Certification Program



Janssen Pharmaceutica Titusville, NJ





#### Program Categories:

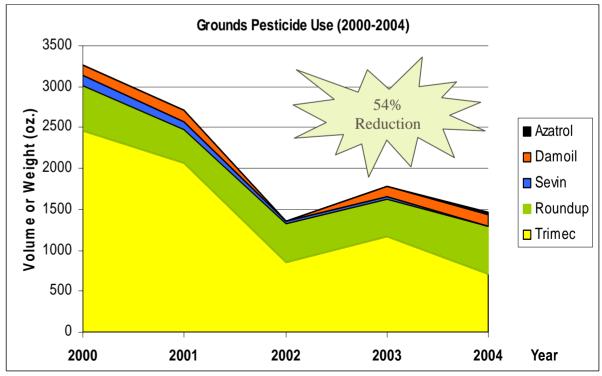
- Water Quality Management
- Water Conservation
- Wildlife and Habitat Enhancement
- Education and Outreach

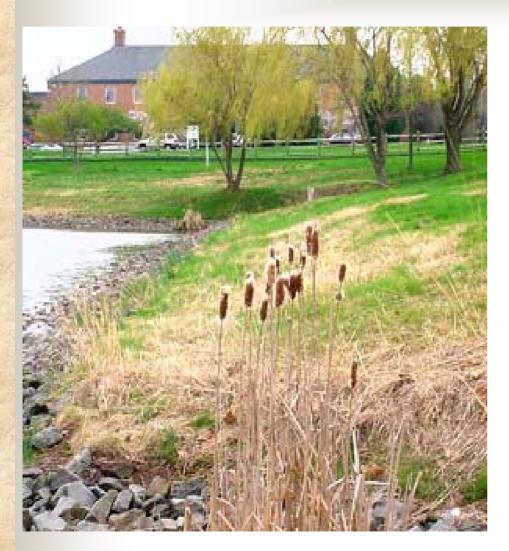
## Water Quality Management Criteria

- Integrated Pest Management
- "Buffers" around water bodies
- Use of Native Plants
- Fertilizer controls
- Pond Aeration and Water Quality Monitoring
- Cooling Condensate Recycling
- Proper Chemical Handling
- Protect onsite wetlands

#### Integrated Pest Management

- Environmentally-sensitive use of chemicals for fertilizing and pest control
- Maintaining detailed records to track trends and "hot spots."
- IPM training for Grounds personnel





"No-mow" and "no-spray" zones (10-20 feet) around all water bodies

Use of slow-release and organic fertilizers to reduce run-off contamination



- •Ponds are closely monitored for algae growth to minimize treatment needs
- •Bi-weekly monitoring minimizes treatment

#### The 2003/2004 Farm Pond Upgrade:

- 1) A solar-powered aeration system.
- 2) Fencing to keep out cattle = 3 acre natural buffer
- 3) Native grass and tree seedlings (50)



## Farm Pond Upgrade – Analytical Results



Farm Pond Testing Data, Annual Averages				
	'02	'03	'04	'05
РН	9.7	9	8.9	9.7
Dissolved Oxygen (ppm)	18.8	10.2	10.2	16.8
Secchi (inches)	10	23	30	31

NOTE: High levels of dissolved oxygen in 2002 due to daytime algae blooms.

- -Cooling condensate is recycled and not discharged to surface water
- Conserves an average of 360,000 gallons of water per year



#### Water Conservation Criteria

- Pond and Rain Water Re-use
- Minimize Plant Watering
- Metering to detect leaks
- Use of drought-resistant plants
- Effluent Irrigation (not feasible)

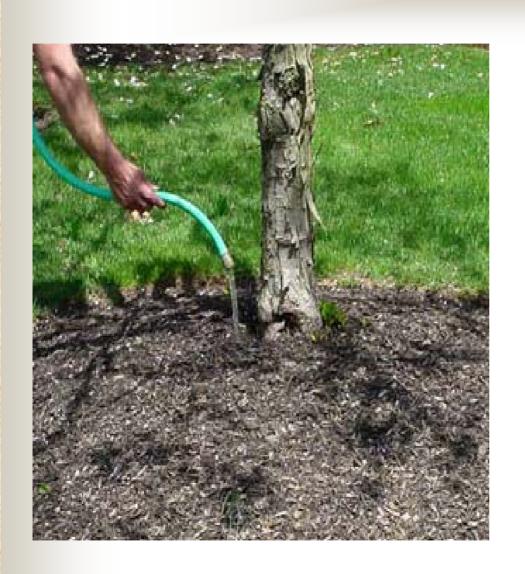






Use of pond water and rain barrel water for watering

(Usage ranges from ~1,000 gallons per year to over 10,000 gallons depending on weather)



- •Watering at appropriate times and use of mulch to reduce evaporation
- •Watering limited to tree saplings and minimal flowers



Site-wide water metering for early leak detection





#### Stone and ornamental grasses.

(Drought-resistant grasses. Reduces labor-intensive mowing.)



#### Use of drought resistant native plants



#### Wildlife and Habitat Enhancement Criteria

- Native Plantings
- Stormwater Management
- Wetland Preservation
- Habitat Improvements
- Water Quality Improvements









#### Wildlife at Janssen

Birds including:

Bald Eagle (1 visotor)

Blue Herons

**Horned Owels** 

Hummingbirds

Mallard Ducks

Bluebirds

Ospreys

Red Tail Hawks

White Swans

Woodpeckers

Mammals:

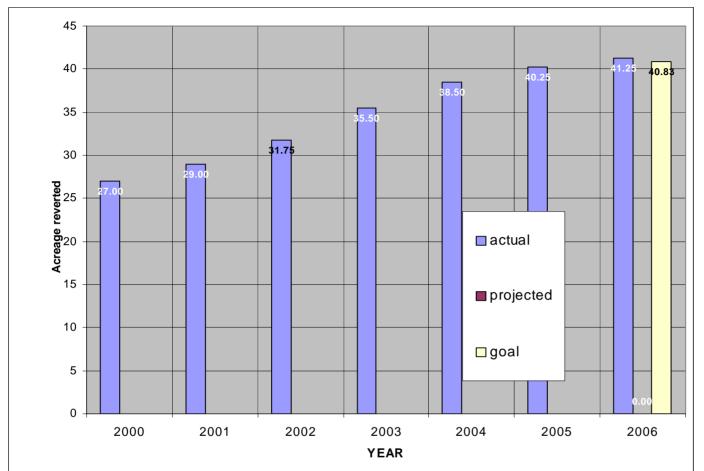
Coyotes
Eastern Black Bears
Red Fox



- 15 bluebird houses
- 3 bat house (600 bats)
- 2 purple martin house

Provide "nonchemical" insect control

Bluebird houses maintained by employee volunteer



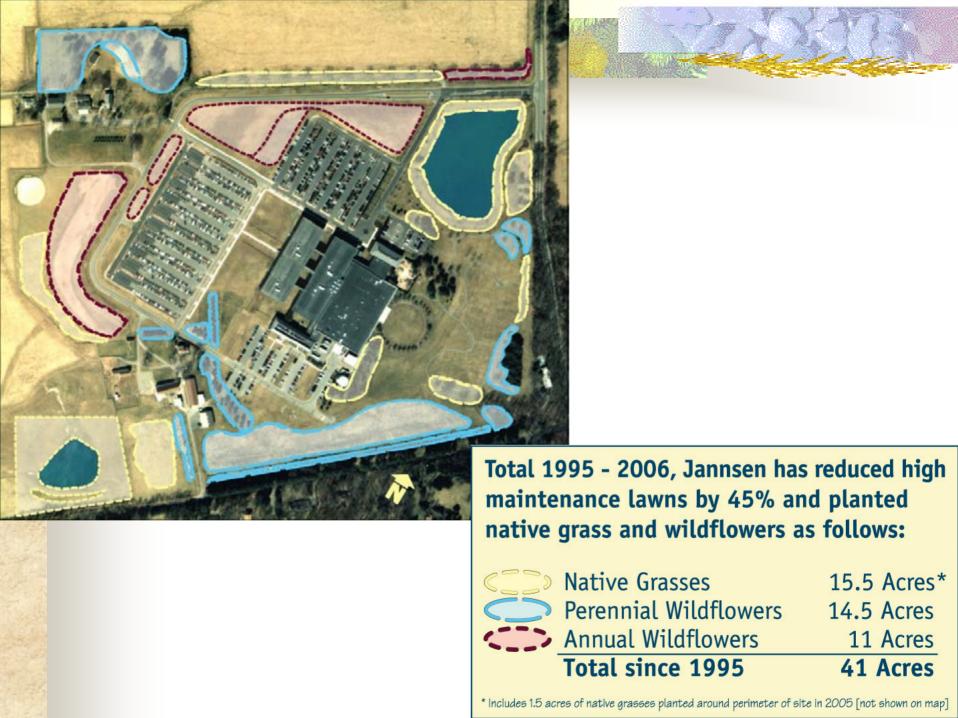


41 Acres
Preserved:
52%
Increase
Since
Year
2000!

EPA 25% Increase in acreage 2000 – 2003 Goals: 15% Increase in acreage 2003 - 2006

Status: Exceed goal by ½ acre

#### Native Plantings / Habitat Restoration



# Annual Wildflowers – **Dwarf Cosmos**

## Annual and perennial wildflowers including Bachelor Buttons and Cosmos.

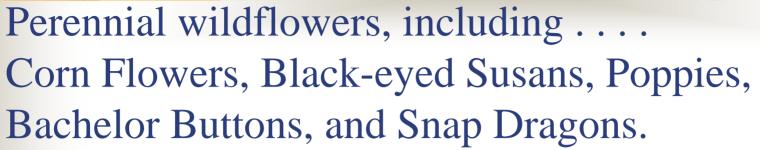
(Plantings around trees reduces labor intensive mowing, which further reduces costs and environmental impact).















## Education and Outreach Annual partnerships with NGOs and vendors





### Questions?